The image shows the front cover of an antique book. The cover is decorated with a complex marbled paper pattern in shades of brown, tan, and yellow. A central rectangular label with a decorative border contains the title. The spine of the book is visible on the left, showing a dark, textured material with a repeating geometric pattern. The corners of the book are reinforced with a similar dark material.

HALFPENNY'S
FRAGMENTA VETUSTA.

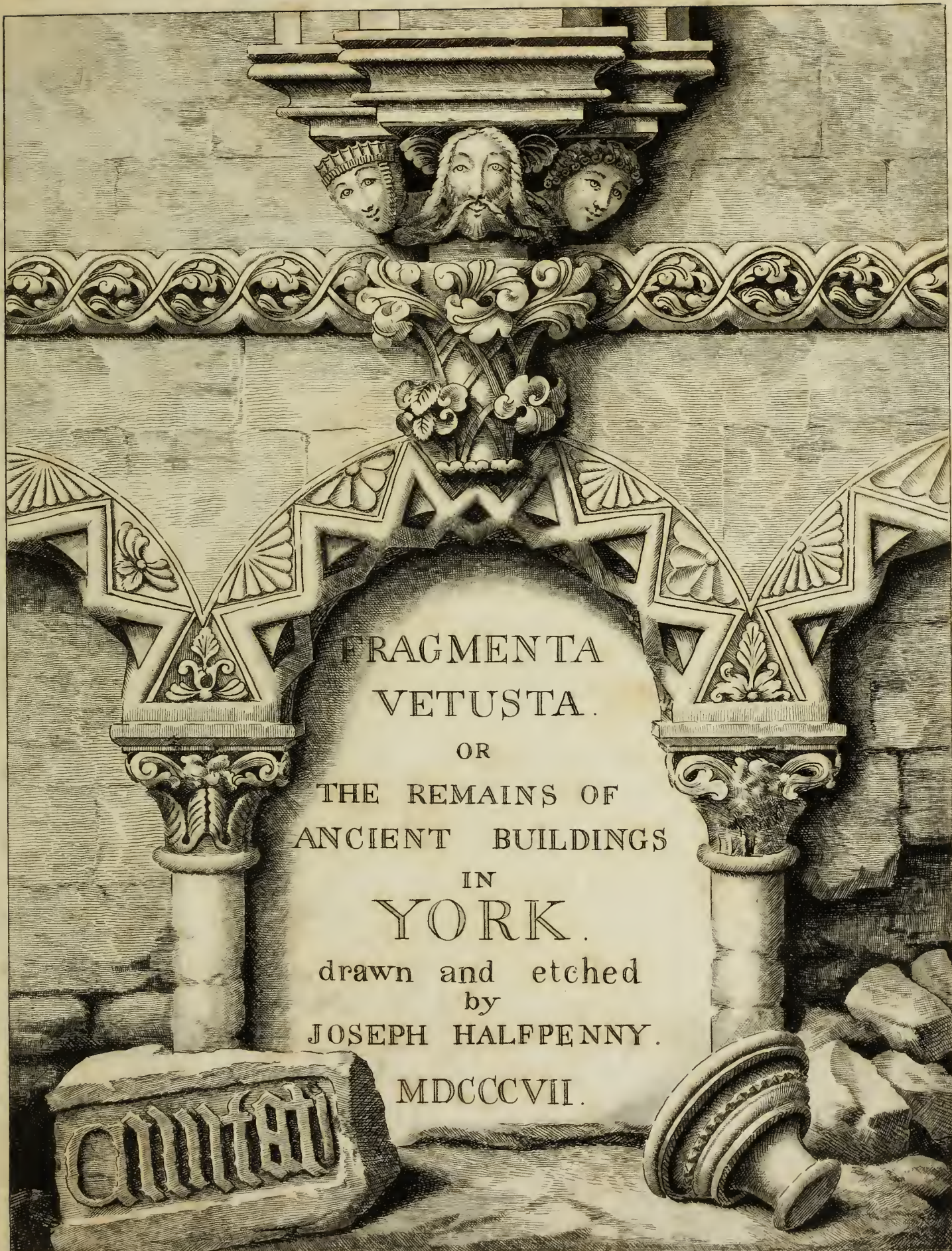






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FRAGMENTA
VETUSTA.
OR
THE REMAINS OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS
IN
YORK.

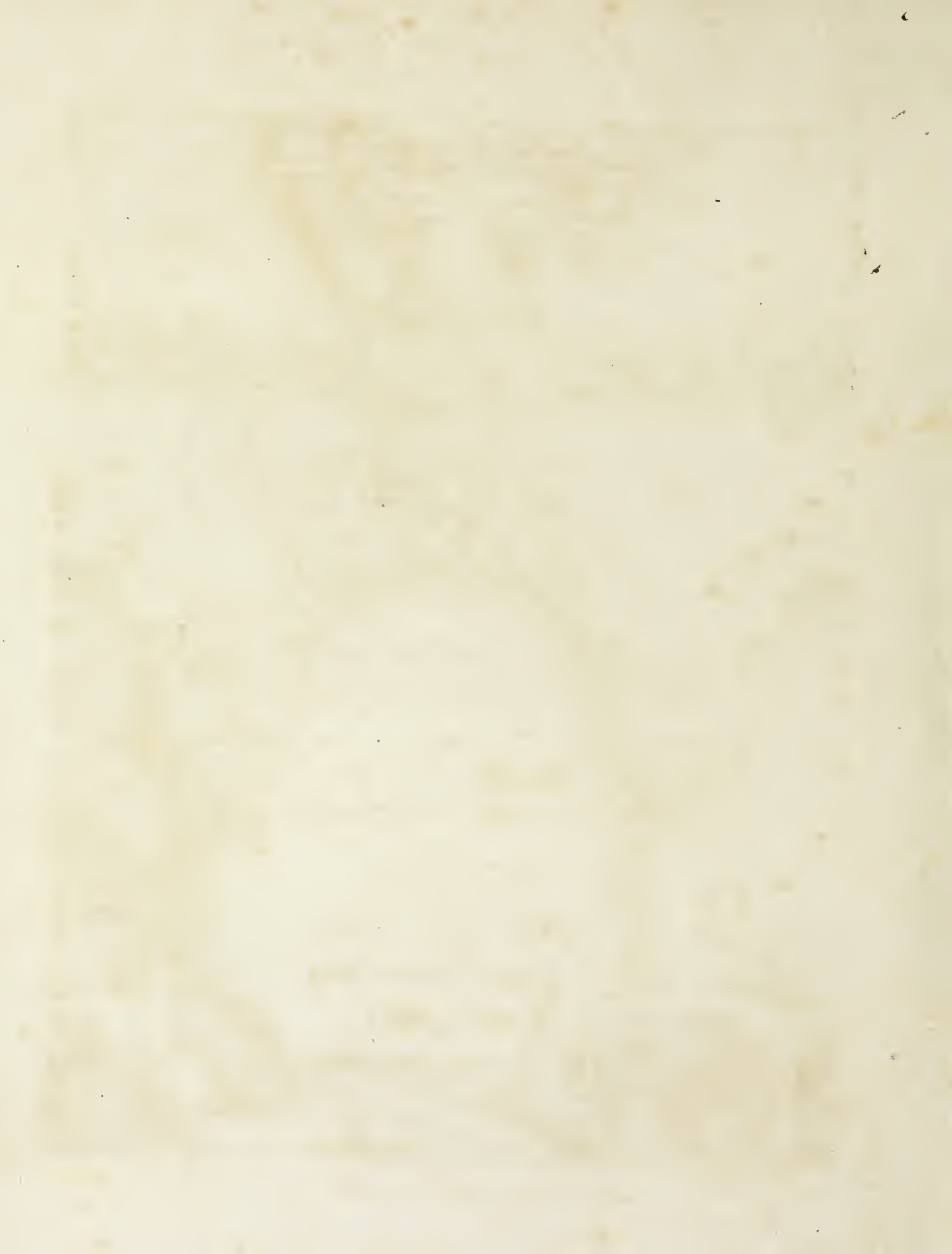
drawn and etched
by
JOSEPH HALFPENNY.

MDCCCVII.

J.H. design. &c.

Published by J. & J. Hatfield, York.

ORNAMENTS in S^t WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.



TO

Sir MARK MASTERMAN SYKES, Bart.

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, LONDON,

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

FOR THE

CITY OF YORK,

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF SINCERE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

BY HIS

MOST OBEDIENT AND HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOSEPH HALFPENNY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Romans have left many indisputable proofs of their magnificence, in their public buildings. Mr. Gibbon on the subject tells us, that “ All the Provinces of the Empire were embellished by the same liberal spirit of public grandeur; and were filled with theatres, temples, porticos, triumphal arches, baths, &c.” Mr. Camden’s words are also these: “ It may be inferred what figure *Eboracum* then made in the world, seeing it was the feat of the Roman Emperors.” York, therefore, a place of such great consequence to them in this island, may be supposed to have contained many of the national buildings, however few their remains now are, or the representations, which have been handed down to us. It appears also, that York was strongly fortified by the Romans, and Flaccus Albinus or Alcuin, a native of the place, who died A. D. 780, informs us, in a poem still extant, “ That York was built by the Romans, and fortified with lofty towers, and high-built walls; which gave security to their leaders, and honor to the Empire.” It is also evident, that from the time the Romans finally quitted this island down to the present time, this City has always had fortifications; though we cannot suppose that the present walls were built by the Romans, as their foundations are not more than three feet deep within the earth, and not more than six feet thick. Leland, in his Itinerary says, “ The walls of the City of London built by them,” (meaning the Romans) “ were eight feet deep in the earth, and nine feet in thickness above the foundation.” The walls at Aldborough, near to Boroughbridge in this County, are also of the same dimensions. The visible

remains of Roman building at York, is the lower part of the Multangular Tower, and perhaps, some parts of the Gates or Bars: remains yet may be, as some certainly have been concealed, by the great accumulation of earth and rubbish: for there was lately discovered, in digging a drain from the Castle, near to the Sallyport, about seven feet below the surface of the earth, a stone on which is cut the word *Civitati*, and which was probably part of some Roman inscription: a representation of which is given in the Frontispiece to this Work. When the Romans withdrew themselves, and left Britain a prey to the barbarous nations, so large a share of those miseries fell upon this City, that towards the conclusion of the Scotch and Saxon wars, it was nothing but a shadow of what it had been: for, when Paulinus preached christianity to the Saxons in this Province, it was reduced so low, that the whole City could not afford even a small Church wherein to baptize King Edwin, who, in the year A. D. 627 erected a fabric of wood for the purpose of divine worship, intending afterwards to build another of stone, of which he had scarcely laid the foundation, when he died, leaving the work to be completed by his successor, King Oswald. From this time, the City began to be great in ecclesiastical dignity: and notwithstanding the destruction that befel it, in the time of William the Conqueror; yet, in the reign of Henry V. it appears to have greatly increased, from the list of Parish Churches, and other religious houses delivered upon oath to the King's Commissioners. The number of them according to Mr. Drake (I take his own words) is: "Forty-five Churches, seventeen Chapels, sixteen Hospitals, and nine "religious houses." Of which, great numbers are utterly destroyed by time, and of many, even the very site is unknown at this day. An incontrovertible proof of the great use and benefit of topographical draw-

ings, in illustrating the history of our forefathers, and transmitting to posterity those monuments of antiquity which the hand of time is rapidly wasting away. Monuments of this sort are the history of past ages, and so long as those remain, or are handed down by faithful representations, they will give lectures of instruction to man, and will also afford him intellectual pleasure; as whatever brings to our recollection, the customs and manners of ancient times, will never fail to produce an association of ideas, that must ever delight the imagination.

That the remains of antiquity in York, are by time, and various alterations which frequently take place, declining almost into oblivion, is so manifestly clear, as to require no farther observation:—and although some few detached prints have been published, I have, notwithstanding, been induced to offer a selection of subjects, accompanied with extracts from the best authorities, in one volume: and although the inferiority of the execution of the plates, to many in similar publications at this period, may be great; yet the advantage of local residence may, it is hoped, produce a minute attention to the various parts, that will, in some measure, atone for other imperfections. My utmost endeavours have been exerted to give faithful representations, and I hope, my labors will meet with the approbation of the Public.

J. H.

YORK, Nov. 1, 1807.

HISTORICAL COMPENDIUM

OF THE

WALLS AND BARS.

A. D.

THE Romans finally quitted Britain in the reign of Honorius CCCCXXX
A. D. 430, and modern historians allow only a few months between their departure and the arrival of the Saxons.

The City of York was, soon after the departure of the Romans, besieged by the Scots and Picts.

In the year 450, Hengist the Saxon General defeated the Scots and CCCCL
Picts, and took from them York and all the country, on this side the
Tees.

Aurelius Ambrosius, coming before York 466, summoned Oeta to sur- CCCCLXVI
render. The young Prince, terrified by his father's fate, at length
surrendered.

In 490, Oeta and Eosa again invest the City of York, and the British CCCCXC
King Uter coming to its relief, where, under the very walls, after an
obstinate resistance, discomfited their whole army and took both the
brothers prisoners.

Colgrin, having lost a great battle, was under the necessity of shutting DXVI
himself up in York; in the year 516 King Arthur besieged him, and

during the siege, Baldolf being prevented from giving aid to his brother Colgrin in York; by disguising himself, he passed through the British trenches without suspicion, and advancing near to the Walls of the City, was discovered by the Centinels, and, drawn up in the night-time, was conducted to his brother.—King Arthur raised the siege and retired to London, but it was delivered up to him soon after the battle of Badon-Hill.

A. D.
DCXXXIII

Cadwallo, the British King of Wales, having got possession of York in 633, was besieged by Ofrick with an army of undisciplined troops; the Welsh King having sallied out, and attacked him so furiously, that he put his army to the rout and left him dead on the field.

During the Heptarchy there is nothing remarkable, that relates to the City Walls.

DCCCLXVII

Hinguar and Hubba, the Danish Generals, enter the Humber with a fleet in 867, which spread terror throughout England; they marched directly to York, where Ofbert had collected an army to oppose them. He sallied out and attacked the Danes, but being slain, and his army defeated, a victory was obtained that opened the Gates of York to the Danes.

DCCCCXXVI

In the year 926 Godfrey and Anlaff, on the death of their father Sithrick, stirred up the Northumbrian Danes to rebel, which attempt brought Athelstan upon them so suddenly, that the two sons of Sithrick with Reginald, had much to do to escape falling into his hands at York. The City he took, and with it all Northumberland submitted. But the

Castle of York being then prodigiously strong and well manned with Danish soldiers, held out a long time; but at length falling into his hands, he razed the Castle to the ground in the year 937, lest it should be any more a nursery of rebellion.

A. D.

Soon after the death of Athelstan, Anlaff again, in 940 laid siege to DCCCCXL York, and the Gates were immediately opened to him, by means of the principal inhabitants, who at that time were most of them Danes.

In 1065, the Northumbrians came upon Tosta so suddenly, that he MLXV narrowly escaped their fury; and had just time to escape from York, with his wife and children to the sea coast, from whence he found means to be conveyed into Flanders. The Revolters missing their chief aim, satiated their revenge upon what he had left behind him; they spoiled and plundered his Palace, broke open his Exchequer, and drowned two hundred of his servants in the river Ouse; as Simeon of Durham says, “extra muros civitatis.”

The King of Norway and Tosta in 1066 having raised a powerful MLXVI army, set sail for England with a fleet of near six hundred ships, and, landing their forces at Rickall within six miles of York, they marched directly to York, which, says Simeon of Durham, “they took by storm, “after a sore conflict with Morchar the Governor, and Edwin Earl of “Chester.” This defeat happened on the eve of St. Matthew 1066, at Foulford, a village a mile South-east from the City.

After the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror had still the MLXIX North to subdue, and York had still Earl Morchar for its Governor;

but the inhabitants voluntarily submitted themselves to the clemency of the Conqueror. This gained them a remission of corporal punishment, but they were obliged to pay a large fine, and moreover had the mortification to see two Castles fortified in the City, and strongly garrisoned with Norman soldiers. Soon after a considerable league was formed against the Conqueror, and Osbern the Danish General, at the head of the confederate army, marched directly to York. The Norman garrison in the Castles were resolved to hold out to the last extremity, and having set fire to some houses in the suburbs, by an accidental wind the flames spread further than was intended, and burnt down great part of the City. The Danes taking advantage of the confusion that the fire must necessarily occasion, entered the City without opposition; and then, the Confederates dividing their forces, attacked both the Castles at the same time, and the charge was made so vigorously that a dreadful slaughter ensued, for all the Norman garrison was cut in pieces. This conflict was September 19th. William was soon informed of the destruction of the Norman garrison at York, and with all the fury imaginable, swearing by God's splendour, he would not leave a soul of them alive.

A. D.
MLXX

At his coming before the City, he summoned the Governor to surrender; but the besieged being well garrisoned, and provided with all necessaries for a siege, it is supposed that it continued for six months; when a breach being made in the Walls with his engines, the Governor surrendered. Whatever articles had been stipulated at the surrender, they were little regarded by the Conqueror. For, William of Malmſbury says, that “ he looked upon York as the only nest of rebellion in the “ kingdom, and accordingly razed the City to the ground, and with it “ fell all the principal Nobility and Gentry; most of the inhabitants,

“and the English and Scotch garrisons, all perished.” And further, “that the City should not receive any aid to restore it, he laid all waste between York and Durham, sparing only the lands of St. John of Beverley.” The country around York was so desolate, that the land lay uncultivated for nine years.

Though York had suffered greatly under the Saxon, Danish, and other invasions, yet in peace it always returned to its former greatness. But William's barbarity and malice went so far as to erase, as much as possible, all the noble remains of antiquity it could then produce; for, says Leland in his *Collectanea*, “*hæc clades deturpavit, aut potius penitus abrafit, quicquid erat monumentorum aut antiquæ nobilitatis a Romanis relictæ Eboraci.*”—Also, that the suburbs of the City before the Conquest extended to the towns a mile round it—“*constans fama est aliquot villas esse uno ab Eboraco milliario, ubi, ante tempora Gulielmi nothi, termini erant suburbanarum ædium.*” The author of the *Polychronicon* writes, that “York seemed as fair as the City of Rome, before it was burnt by William the Conqueror, from the beauty and magnificence of the buildings;” and what was styled by William Harrison, “*Altera Roma,*” and by Alcuin, “*Caput totius regni,*” at this period was nothing but a heap of ruins.

A. D.

Nevertheless, within seventy years after this, we find that in the time of King Stephen, David, King of Scotland taking advantage of the civil war between the Empress Maud and Stephen, laid siege to York with a powerful army, intending to make it a frontier town against Stephen; but the battle at Northallerton put an end to his design. MCXXXVIII

A. D.
MCCXVI

During the intestine troubles of England, 1216, between King John and his Barons, the latter laid siege to York; but receiving a thousand marks from the inhabitants, a truce was granted them.

MCCCXI

Edward II. in the fourth year of his reign, kept his Christmas at York, 1311; and, as he foresaw an invasion, he now caused the Walls of the City to be strongly fortified, and put in a posture of defence.

MCCCXIX

In 1319 Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, the Scotch General, in order to evade Edward's army, marched another way into England, wasting all with fire and sword, until he came to the very Gates of York, and was near taking the Queen before she could get into the City. The City he did not attempt to besiege, but burnt and destroyed the suburbs; which done, he drew off his men and marched back into Scotland.

In Rymer's *Fœdera* is a mandate from Edward III. part of which is to the following effect:

The KING to his well-beloved the MAYOR and BAYLIFFS of his CITY of YORK, greeting:

MCCCXXVII

We strictly command and charge you, upon your faith and allegiance, and of the forfeiture of every thing you can forfeit to us, immediately on sight of these presents, without excuse or delay, to inspect and overlook your Walls, Ditches, and Towers, and the ammunition proper for the defence of the City; taking with you such of our faithful servants as will be chosen for this purpose, and to take such order for its defence, that no danger can happen to the City by neglect of such safeguards.—

And we by these presents, give you full power and authority to distrain and compel all and singular holders of houses or rents in the said City; or merchants, or strangers inhabiting the same, by the seizure of their bodies or goods, to be aiding towards the security of the Walls, Bulwarks or Towers, as you in your discretion shall think fit to ordain, and for the making other useful and necessary works about it—Punishing all those that are found to contradict or rebel against this order, by imprisonment, or what other methods you think fit.—Dated at Durham, July 15th, 1327.

By the KING.

A. D.

About this time the Citizens began to fortify themselves with new MCCCCLX Walls, adding many Towers for their further security.

In the reign of Henry VI. after the battle of Wakefield, where MCCCCLX Richard Duke of York met his fate; his head was crowned with paper in derision, put on a long pole, and placed on the top of Micklegate Bar, with his face to the City.—Queen Margaret, in Shakespear's Henry VI. says “ Off with his head, and set it on York Gates; so “ York may overlook the town of York.”

Richard III. began to raise a new Castle from the ground, near which MCCCCLXXXIII stands the shell of Clifford's Tower.

In the reign of Charles I. September 2d, 1642, the City of York MDCXLII was ordered to be put immediately into a posture of defence, and ordnance mounted at the Gates.

A. D.

MDCXLIV

In 1644 the City was closely besieged by an army of forty thousand men, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, General Lesley, and the Earl of Manchester, and several batteries were erected against the City, particularly one on a hill near to Walmgate Bar, where four pieces of cannon played almost incessantly on the town. Nor were the besieged idle from within, but in one day fired above one hundred great shot on the besiegers' works. The King's forces made several gallant sallies, but were still beat back with like courage. Rushworth says, "every day produced some notable action," and laments they were not journalized by any hand that he ever saw.—June 15th, Manchester's forces had undermined St. Mary's Tower, at the North-east corner of the Manor, and Colonel Clayford sprung the mine, which quite demolished the Tower; and, having made another breach in the Wall lower down in Marygate, entered and took possession of the Manor. But Prince Rupert, with an army of twenty thousand men, advancing to York, the Rebels thought proper to draw off their forces to Marston Moor, about five miles from York. After the battle of Marston Moor, the City of York was summoned to surrender; and Sir Thomas Glemham the Governor, after a siege of eighteen weeks, surrendered up the City to Lord Fairfax, who was constituted Governor of it by the Parliament.

MDCXLVIII

The City Walls being much shattered in the time of the siege, were, by order of the Governor and Lord Mayor, put into repair and were three years in perfecting:—and from that time to the present, such repairs as have been done to the Walls and Bars, have been at the expence of the Corporation.

Published Nov 1 1857 by H. Hartmann, York

MULTIPLIERS OF WAR





J.H. del. et sc.

Published Nov 1 1867 by J. Halpenny York.

INSIDE OF THE MULTANGULAR TOWER.

Pl 2





BOOTHAM BAR



MONK BAR



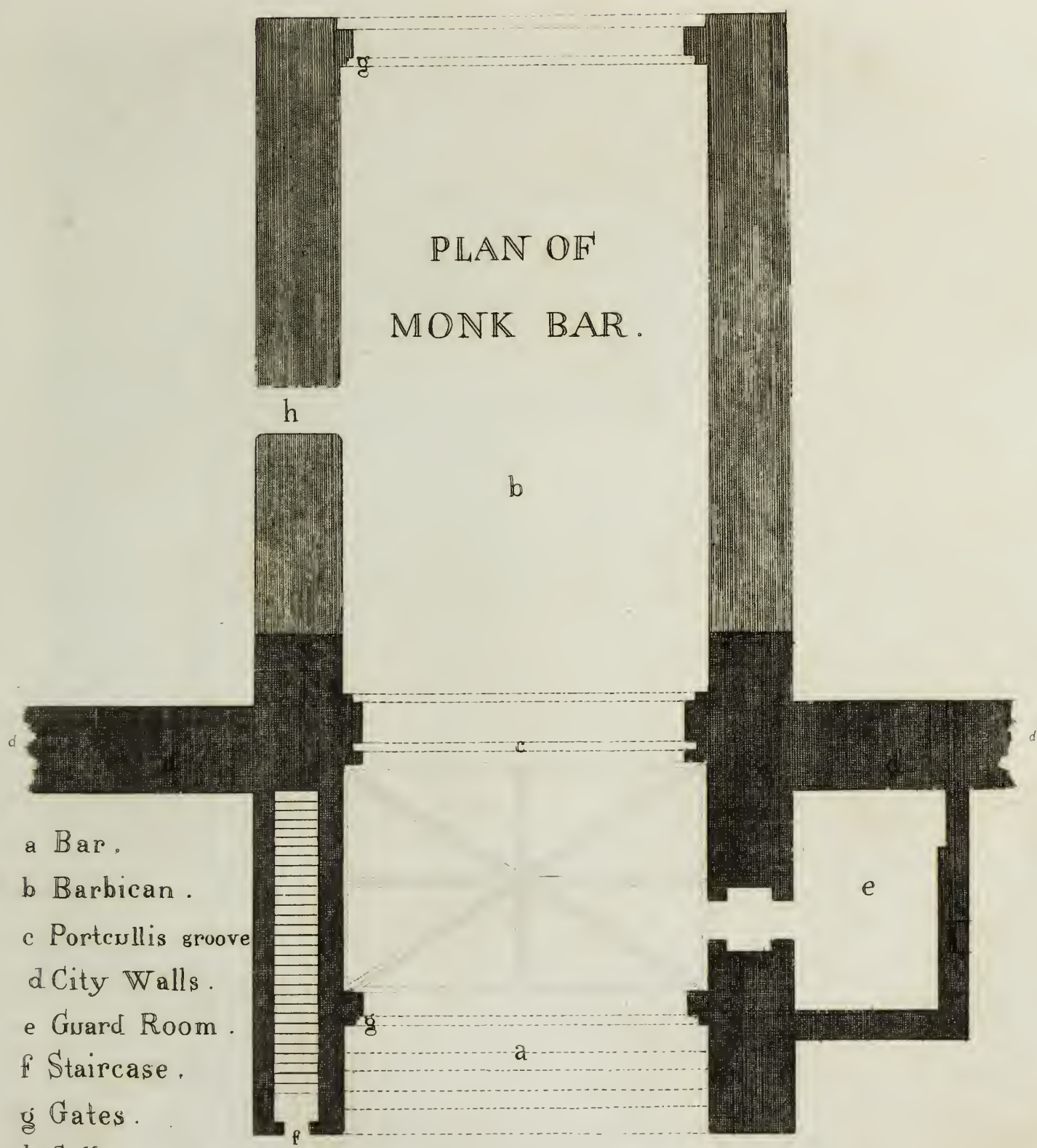
I H del et le

Published Nov 1 1807 by I Halpenny York

Pl 5

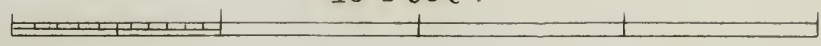
INSIDE OF MONK BAR

PLAN OF
MONK BAR.



- a Bar .
- b Barbican .
- c Portcullis groove
- d City Walls .
- e Guard Room .
- f Staircase .
- g Gates .
- h Sally-port .

40 Feet .





J. H. del et fecit

Published Nov. 1 1867 by Halfpenny York

LAYTHORP POSTER

H 7



J. H. del et te

Published Nov 1 1867 by Halfpenny York.

WALMGATE BAR



J. H. del. et fecit.

Published Nov. 1 1867 by I. Halfpenny York.

SALLYPORT TO THE CASTLE.

Pl 9



I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov 1 1807 by I Halfpenny York

Pl 10

MICKLEGATE BAR.



H. del. et fecit.

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INSIDE OF THE CITY WALLS.

Pl II



I.H. del. et fecit.

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CLIFFORDS TOWER.

Pl. 12



I.H. del. et fecit.

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INSIDE OF CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

Pl. 13

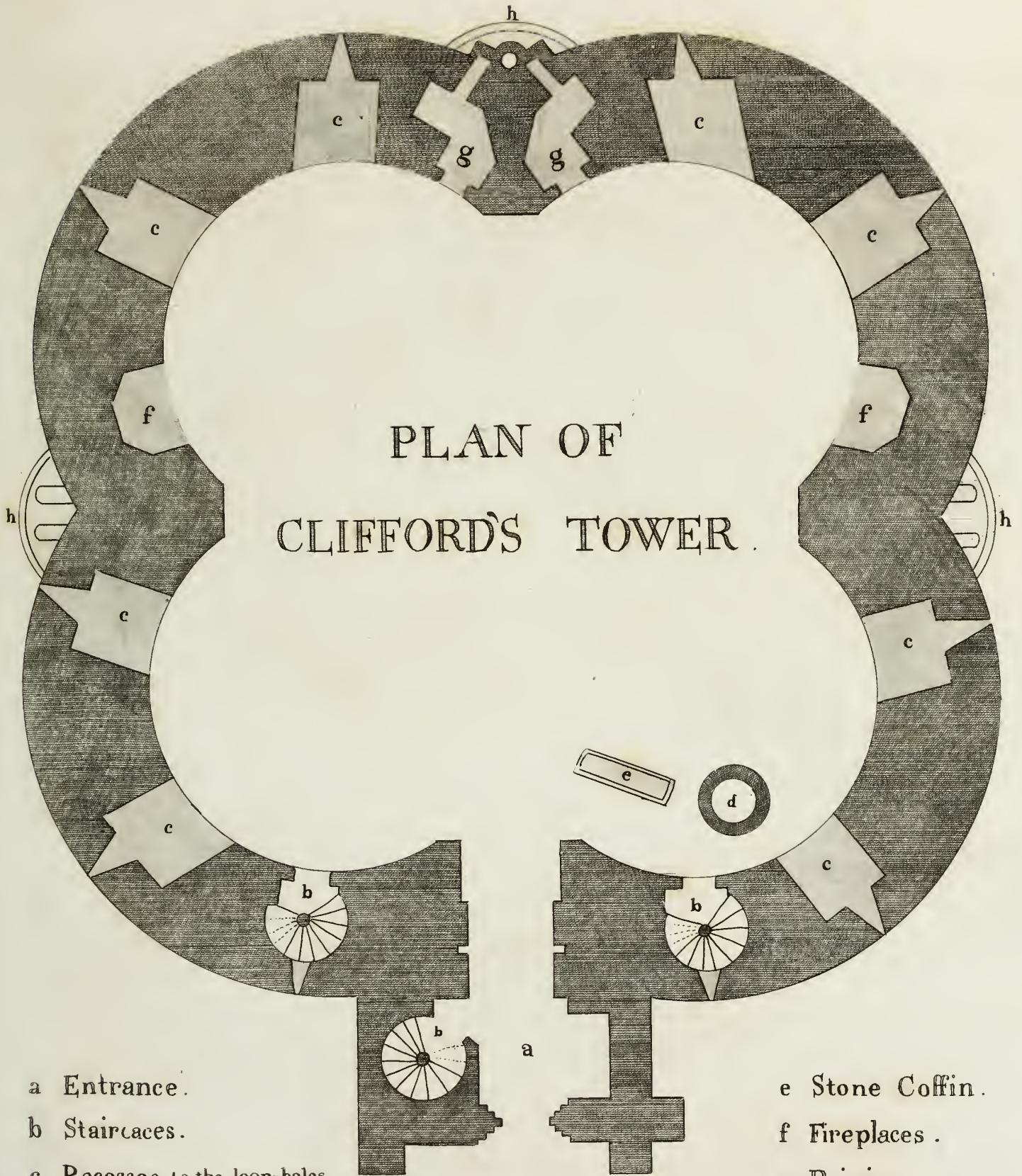


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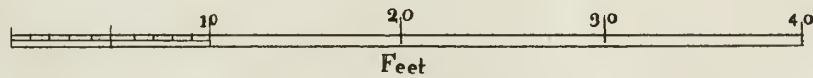
INSIDE OF CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

Pl. 14



- a Entrance.
- b Staircases.
- c Recesses to the loop-holes.
- d Well.

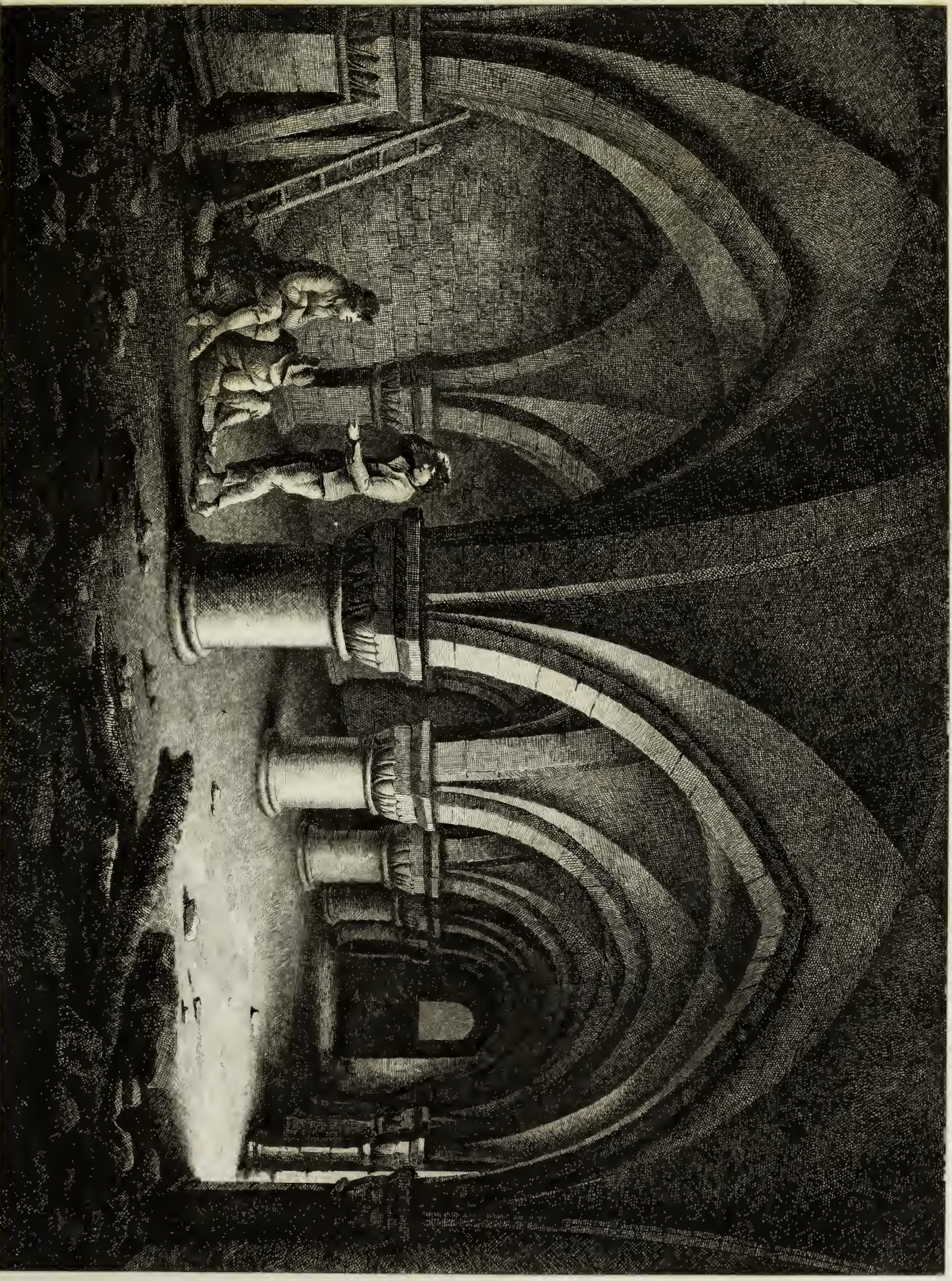
- e Stone Coffin.
- f Fireplaces.
- g Privies.
- h Buttresses to the upper story.



H del et fe

Published Nov. 1 1807 by Halfpenny York.
CLOISTER TO S. PETERS.

Pl. 16







J. H. del. et fecit.

Published Nov 1 1807 by J. Halfpenny York.

CLOISTER TO ST. LEONARD'S.

Pl. 17

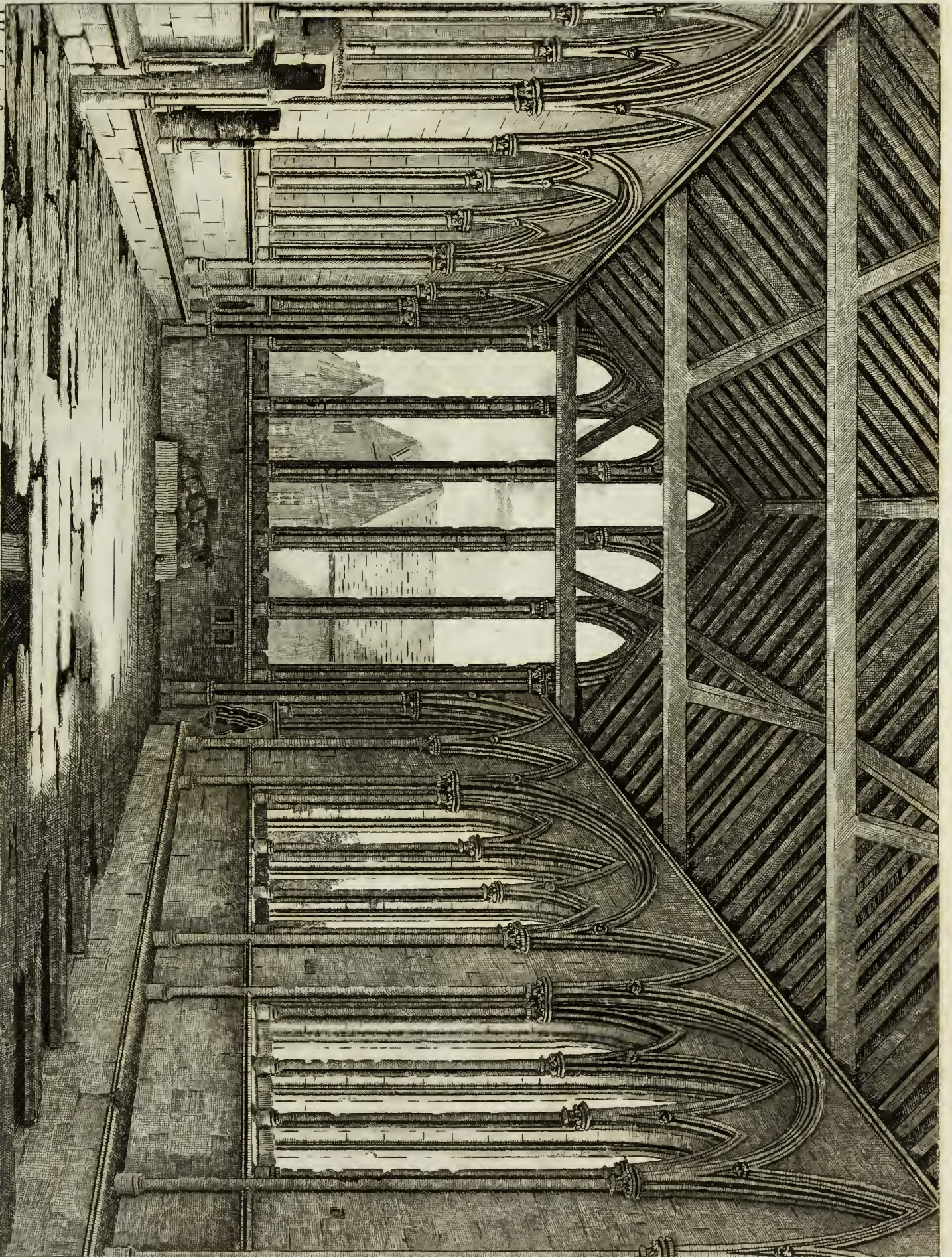
J.H. del. et Fe.

Published Nov. 1 1867 by J. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 18

CHAPEL TO THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

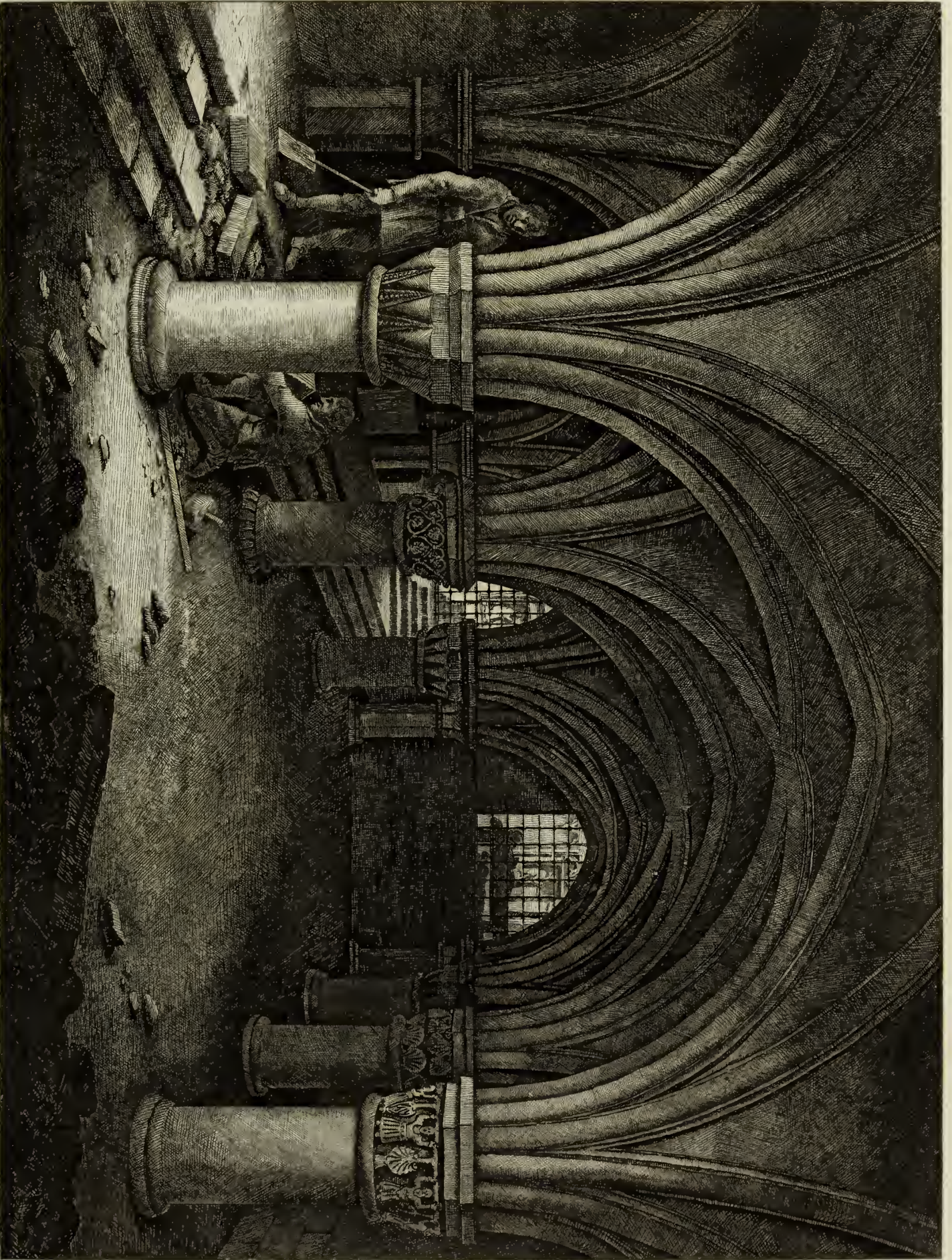




H. del. et fecit.

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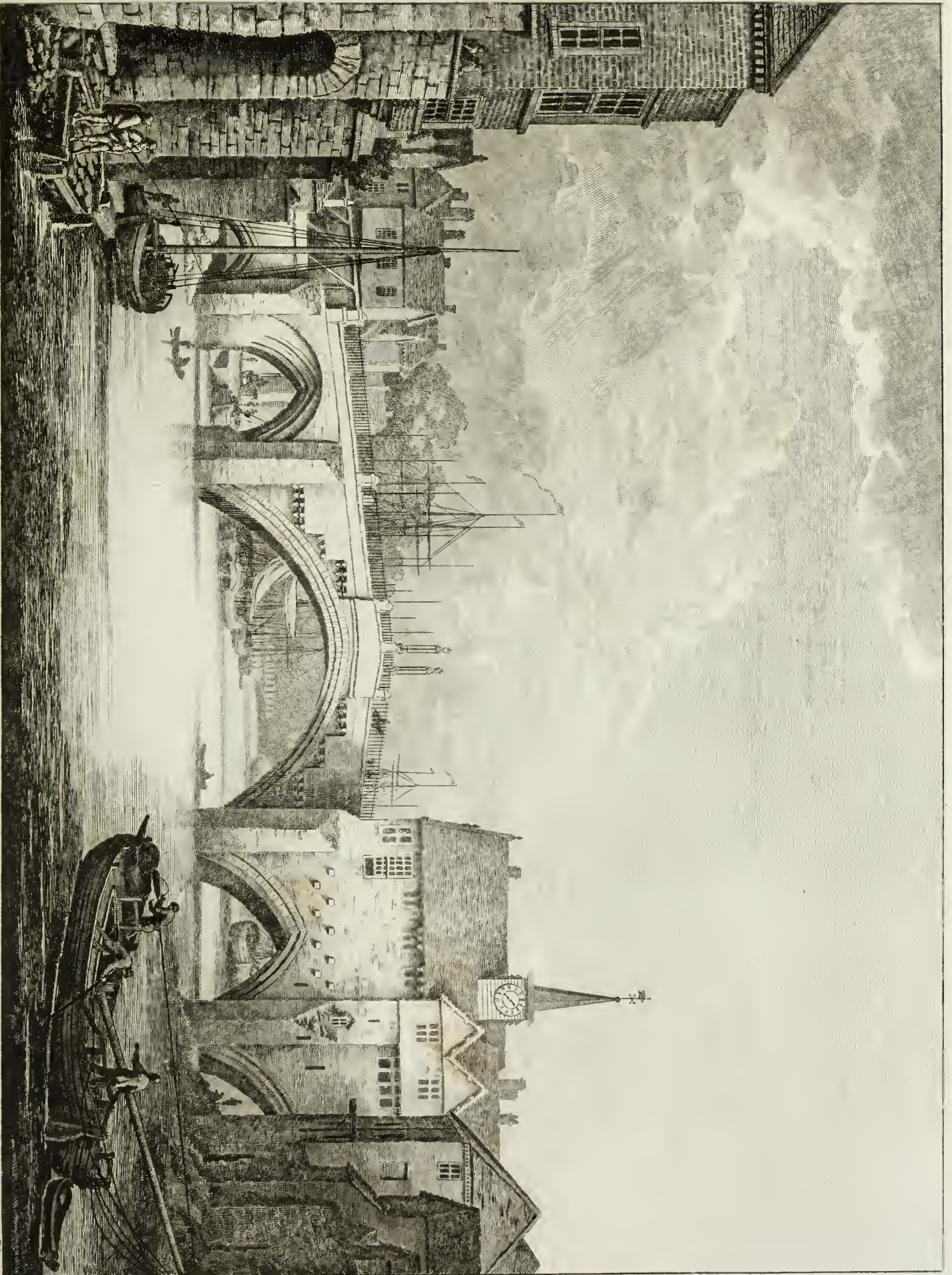
INSIDE OF THE CHAPEL TO THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.



J. H. del. et fecit.

Published Nov. 1 1867. by I. Halfpenny York
CRYPT TO THE CATHEDRAL.

Pl. 20



J. H. de laet fecit.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by J. Halfpenny York.

HOUSE BRIDGE AND ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.



J. H. del. et fecit.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by J. Halfpenny York.

HOUSE BRIDGE AND S. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.

Pl. 22



I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 23

ENTRANCE TO ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.



I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 24

PORCH OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH



I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by T. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 25

ORNAMENTS IN ST. MARGARET'S PORCH.



I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 26

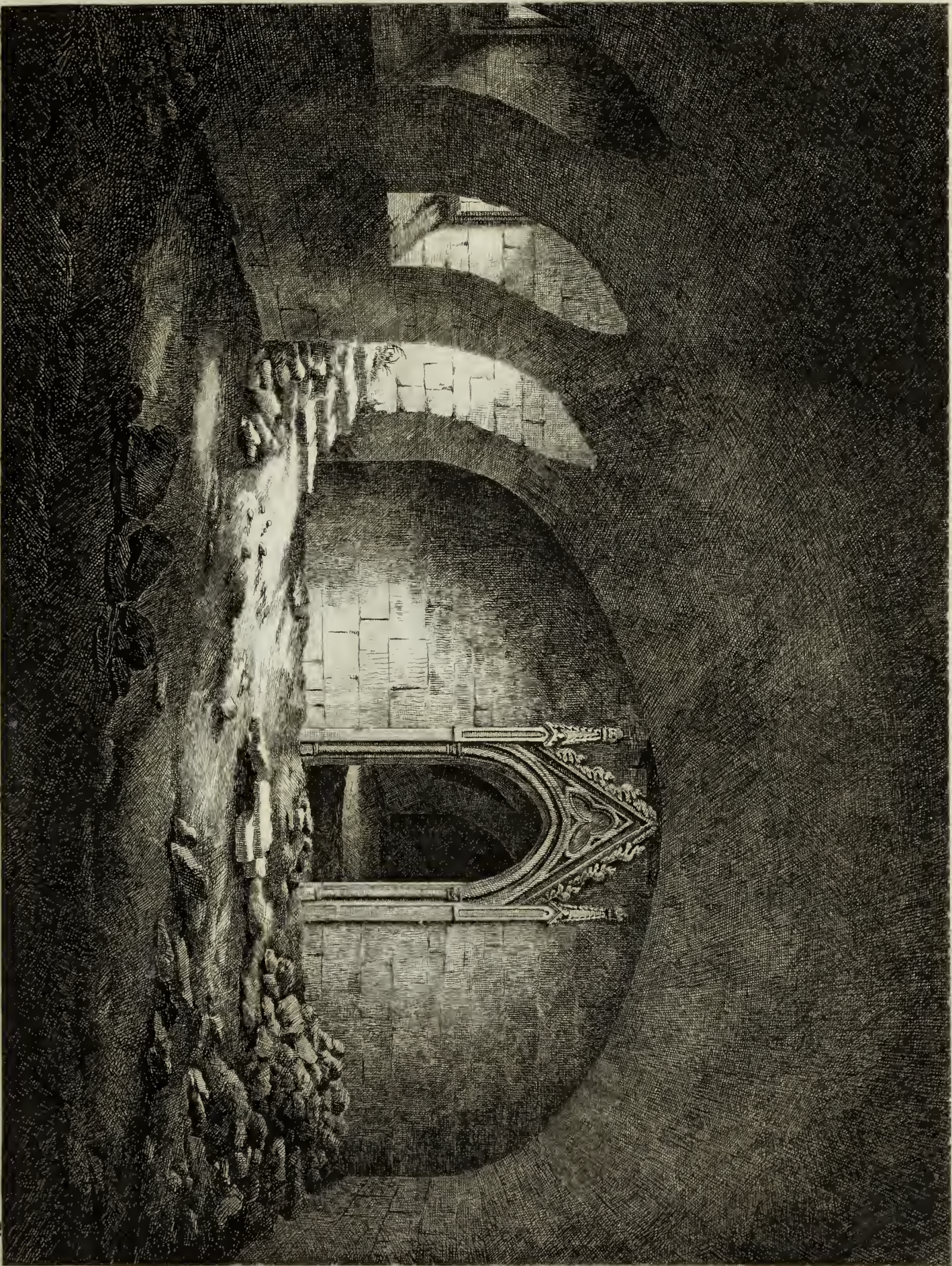
ENTRANCE TO ST. DIONIS' CHURCH.



J. H. del. et fecit.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by J. Halfpenny York.
ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Pl. 27

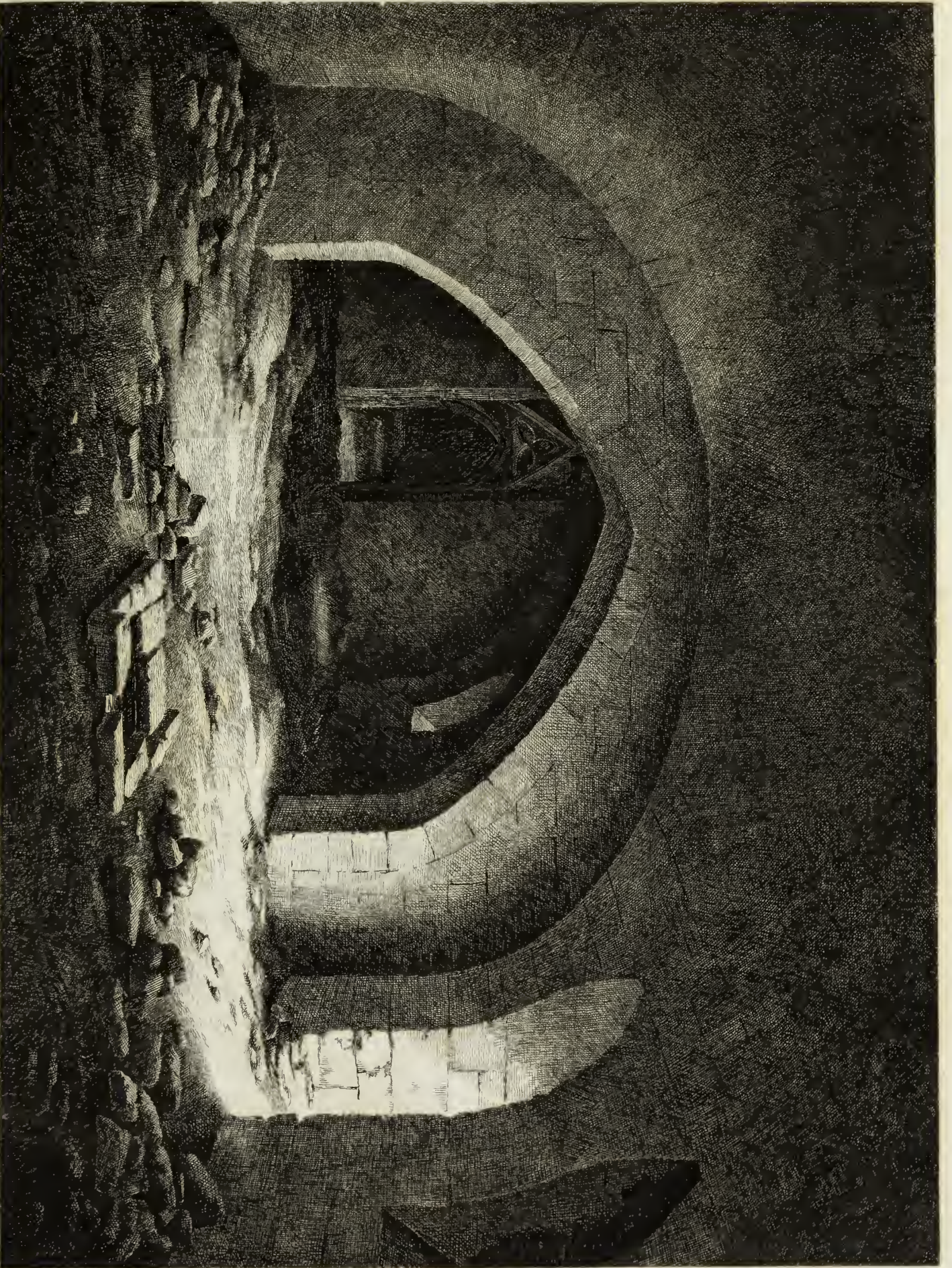


I. H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. Halfpenny York.

VAULTS TO ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Pl. 28.



I. H. del. et fe

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. Halfpenny. York.
VAULTS TO ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Pl. 29.



J. H. del et fecit.

Published Nov. 1. 1807 by J. Halfpenny York.

ENTRANCE TO ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Pl. 90.



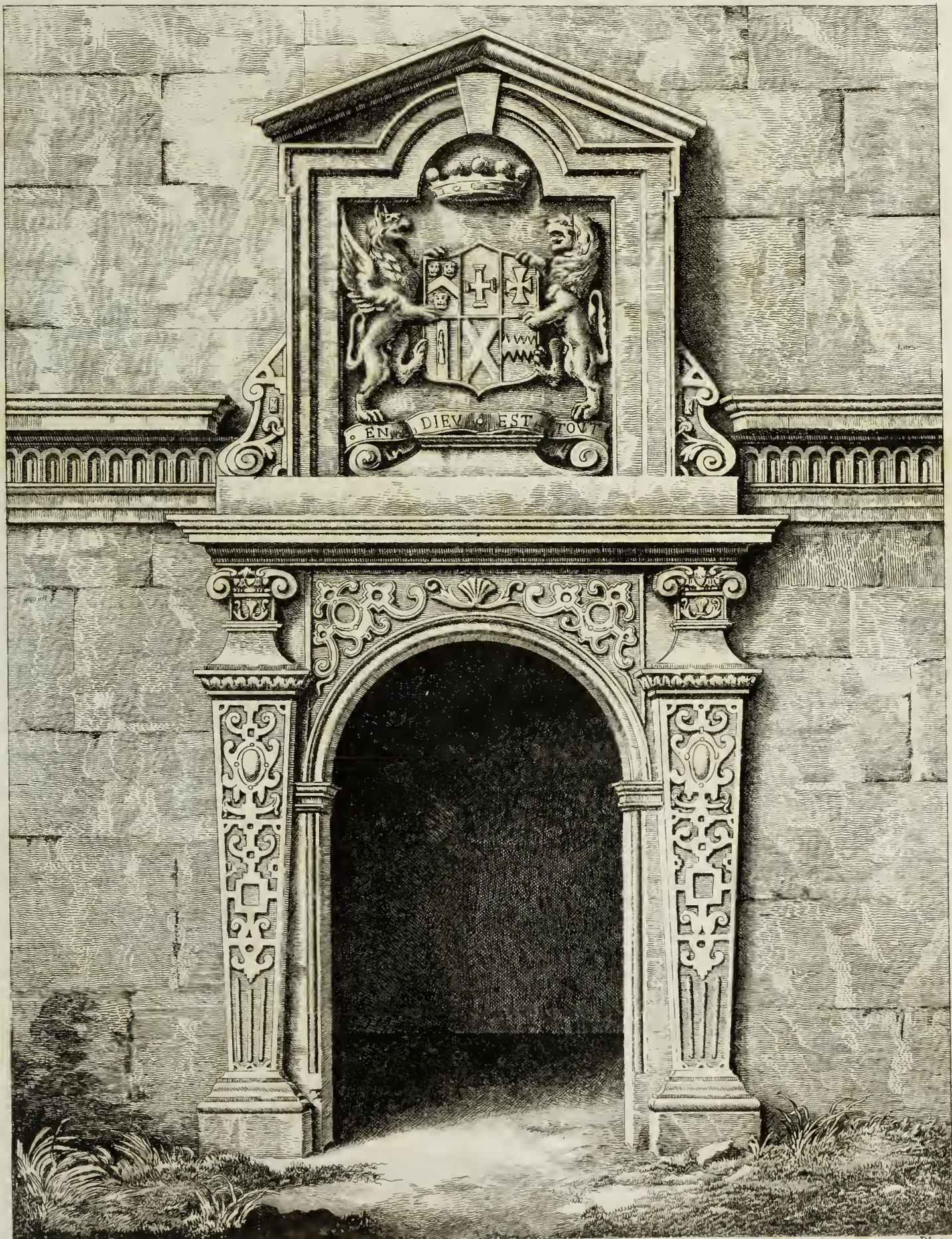
I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I-Halfpenny York.

P. 31

ENTRANCE TO THE MANOR.



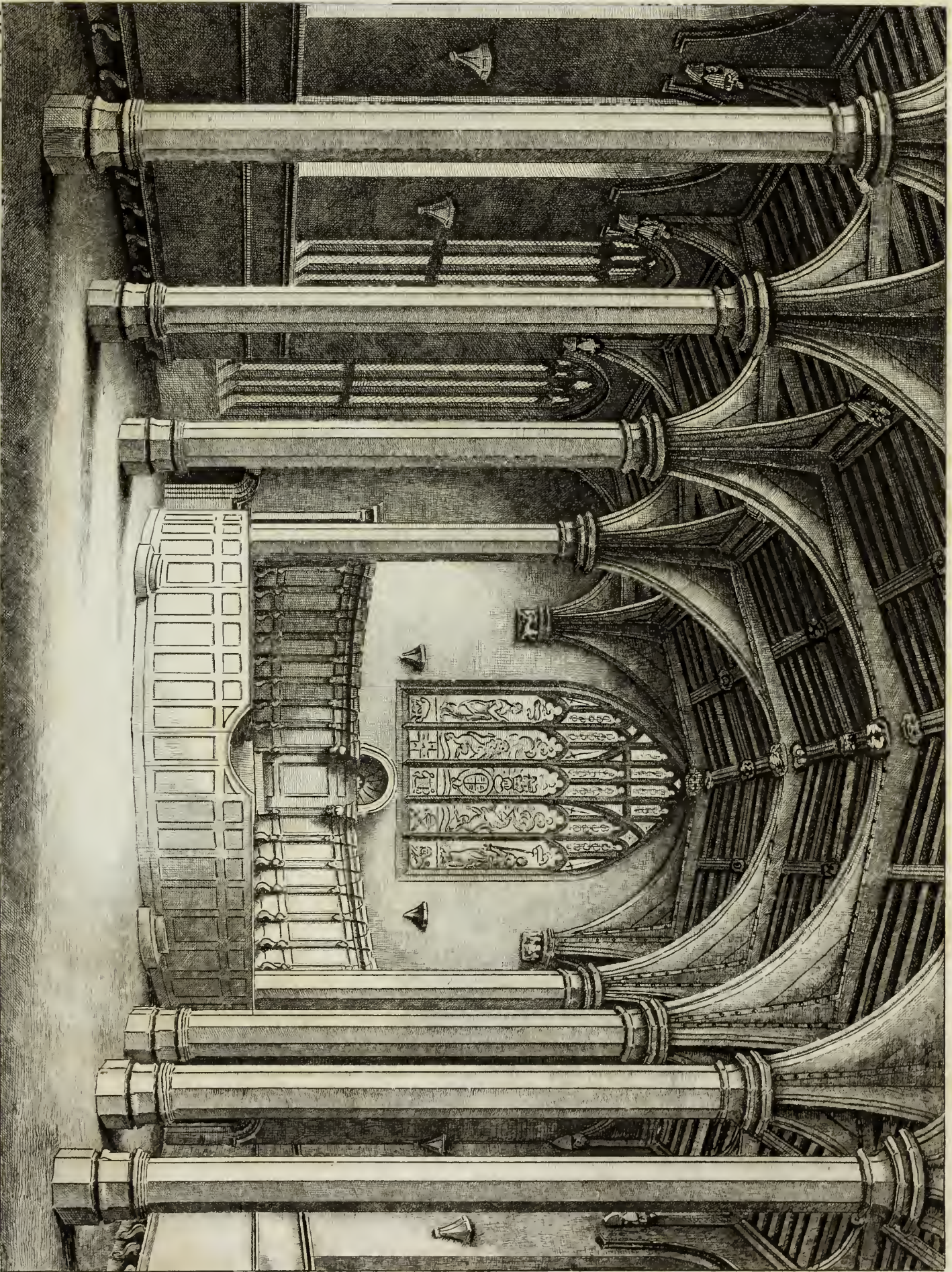


I.H. del. et fe.

Published Nov 1 1807 by T. Halfpenny York.

Pl. 32

ENTRANCE AT THE MANOR WITH THE STRAFFORDS ARMS.



I. H. del. et fe.

Published Nov. 1 1807 by I. H.alfpenny York.
INSIDE OF THE GUILD-HALL.

Pl. 33.



FISHERGATE BAR.

MULTANGULAR TOWER.

PLATE I.

This Tower is situated at an angle of the City Walls: on the one side the Walls extend to Bootham Bar, on the other side they are supposed to have extended in a right line to the Castle, as their foundations have been discovered near to the Mansion-House, and also in Coney-street. The basement of the tower is built of small squared stones, with a stratum of Roman bricks, which is continued a considerable length in the wall leading towards the Castle; the whole being cemented together into one solid mass; so as to entitle it to be considered a Roman work. Mr. Drake in his *Eboracum*, with great labour, has endeavoured to prove that the Temple of Bellona was situated near to this place, from whence, Publius Victor says, “ they used to give audience to foreign
“ Ambassadors, when they would not admit them into the City; and from
“ the same Temple declared war, and also received their Generals at their
“ return from performing some signal service abroad.”—From the situation of the Multangular Tower, and the extensive plain before it, where it is probable the Campus Martius was, the lower part of it may possibly be the remains of the Temple of Bellona.

INSIDE of the MULTANGULAR TOWER.

PLATE II.

This view of the upper part of the Tower, by the design, evidently marks it to have been built some time subsequent to the period of the lower part (as represented Plate I.) where the external appearance is much deeper, not having any accumulation of earth.

BOOTHAM BAR.

PLATE III.

This Bar is at a little distance from the Multangular Tower, and is the entrance into the City from the North. On the front of this Bar are two shields with the Arms of the City; and above them a shield within the Garter, but so defaced, that it cannot be distinguished what the arms have been. The internal part is altogether modern, and by the appearance of the turrets in the front, it may seem to have suffered much in the rebellion during the reign of Charles I.

MONK BAR.

PLATE IV.

This view of the front of the Bar, which is the entrance into the City from Scarborough, has two shields with the Arms of the City, and above them the Royal Arms and Helmet: but it is difficult to determine whether they were placed there before or after the reign of Henry V. as the fleurs-de-lis are so mutilated: the figures on the battlements appear in the act of throwing down stones.—In the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, we read, “this Bar was beaten down as low as the Gates, in the great rebellion;” but the whole building retains more of its ancient form, both external and internal, than any of the other Bars, so that it is probable Bootham Bar is the one that suffered.

INSIDE of MONK BAR.

PLATE V.

This Plate represents the inside of the Bar towards the City, and is the only one that retains its ancient form: the room over the Gate is arched with stone in the same manner as the Gateway itself; and another Room on the second floor is also arched in like manner: the portcullis and its windlafs are also entire.

PLAN of MONK BAR.

PLATE VI.

All the Bars seem to have been constructed from one design: the Barbican is evidently a subsequent building to that of the Bar, as it is built against it, and the old buttress is yet visible.

LAYTHORP POSTERN.

PLATE VII.

Laythorp or Layrethorpe Postern is situated at the end of a bridge over Foss, and has had a portcullis and Gates. The Walls with their Towers extend from this Postern to Monk Bar, part of which are represented in this view.

WALMGATE BAR.

PLATE VIII.

This entrance into the City from Hull is taken in profile, to shew the projection of the Barbican. On the front of the Bar are the Royal Arms, as used by Henry V. The internal parts, having undergone various alterations, retain nothing of their antiquity. This Bar suffered most in the rebellion, having been undermined in the siege; but was repaired in 1648, the date under the City Arms at the outer entrance of the Barbican. The City Walls adjoining to this Bar, are built upon arches in the foundation; and, from the construction and materials, appear to be of great antiquity: in several places the Walls are arched on the inside, but they are of a much later date.

SALLYPORT to the CASTLE.

PLATE IX.

That the Castle has been strongly fortified, this view will convey some idea; and the double Walls and Towers, together with the deep Foss which have surrounded it, will sufficiently demonstrate the position. The principal entrance into the Castle was by a draw-bridge over the Foss, between Fishergate Postern and the Towers represented in the Plate. In making some alterations for the purpose of publicly executing the sentence of capital punishments, the Sallyport and the Tower adjoining are now entirely taken away.

MICKLEGATE BAR.

PLATE X.

On the front of this Bar are the Royal Arms as used before the time of Henry V. over them is a helmet on which is placed a lion; and on each side is a shield with the City arms; below are the arms of Sir John Kay, Bart. Renovata A. D. 1727.—Mr. Drake says, “Cromwell, on passing through York in his expedition into Scotland, to compliment his Excellency, the Magistrates thought fit to take down the King’s Arms at Micklegate and Bootham Bars, and put up the State’s Arms in their place;” but this could not have been the case on Micklegate Bar.—The internal part of this Bar has nothing worthy of notice, except in the second story, where the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth are with this motto, God save the Queen.

INSIDE of the CITY WALLS.

PLATE XI.

This view is taken between Micklegate Bar and North-street Postern. And here it may not be improper to give an account of the Walls and Towers as they were in the time of Leland, who in his Itinerary says, “The City of York is divided by the river Ouse; but that part which is on the East side is twice as great as that on the West.—The great Tower at Lendall had a chain of iron, to cast over the river; then another Tower, and so to Bootham Bar; from thence to Monk Bar, ten Towers; and to Laythorp Postern, four Towers: for some distance the deep waters of Foss defended this part of the City without Walls; and from thence to Walmgate Bar, three Towers; then Fishergate Bar,

“ walled up in the time of Henry VII. and three Towers, the last a
“ Postern, from which by a bridge over Fofs to the Castle; and the
“ ruins of five Towers was all that remained of it.—On the West side
“ of the river Ouse was first a Tower, from which the wall passed over
“ the dungeon to the Castle on Old Baile, with nine Towers to Micklegate Bar, and between it and North-street Postern, ten Towers; the
“ Postern was opposite to the Tower at Lendall, to draw the chain over
“ the river between them.” Camden says, “ Micklegate Bar was the
“ only entrance to the City, on the West side of the river Ouse.”
On comparing this account of the Walls and Towers with their present state, great alterations must have taken place since the time of Henry VIII. in whose reign the account given by Leland was taken.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

PLATE XII.

That there was a Castle prior to the time of the Norman conquest, which was also strongly fortified with double Walls and Towers, and surrounded by a deep Fofs, (as represented in Plate IX.) is certain. On a high mound adjoining, stands the Keep of the Castle called Clifford's Tower. Dr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, makes no doubt of this Tower being one of the Castles built by William the Conqueror, as mentioned by Stow in his *Annals*, about the year 1068; for he says, “ Norman Castles were built on high artificial mounds, and nearly
“ covered the whole area of the summit. The Castles built by the
“ Saxons, were on high mounds or ancient barrows, and had a great
“ plain or area surrounding them.”—Clifford's Tower has been defended by a Fofs which surrounded it, and was only accessible by a flight of

steps, from a draw-bridge over the Foss from the Castle. The entrance into the Castle from the City was defended by two Towers, and there was also another draw-bridge over the Foss where the wall is now built, as represented in the Plate. Above the entrance into the Keep or Tower was the Chapel, which yet retains its well-wrought Gothic door of entrance with several pointed arches, in the style of Henry III. which is a proof that this part of the building was not added in the time of Charles I. but has evidently been repaired after the siege, as the Royal Arms of Charles I. and those of the Cliffords' over the entrance, make it appear.

INSIDE of CLIFFORD's TOWER.

PLATES XIII and XIV.

The Views here represented are, one, taken from the entrance and the other, from the opposite point. And it may be observed, that as the Tower is now a mere shell, the cause was; on the Festival of St. George, A. D. 1648, the Magazine blew up, which destroyed the building, leaving only the outside walls.

PLAN of CLIFFORD's TOWER.

PLATE XV.

This plan is taken according to a scale, which will shew the great strength of the Tower in its Walls; how the inside was divided, the imagination only can form conjecture, but that there has been a ground floor, and also an upper story, is very evident.

CLOISTER to St. PETER'S.

PLATE XVI.

This view of the Cloister to St. Peter's Hospital in the Mint-Yard, represents the whole length, which is at present divided; one half of which is used for a spirit vault, the other for a stable. The pillars are five feet in height, and two feet and six inches in diameter: from the level of the top of the capitals to the point of the arches, seven feet and two inches; and at the intersection of the diagonal arches, it rises two feet and six inches higher than the other, so as to form a dome between the pillars. The whole length of the Cloister is eighty feet, and the width twenty-five feet: part of which is under the Theatre.—In the year 936, King Athelstan having obtained a victory over Constantine the Scotch King near to Dunbar in Scotland, on his return to York, observing certain men then called *Coledai*, who relieved many poor people; he therefore, that they might be better enabled to sustain the poor and keep hospitality, granted to God and St. Peter and the said *Coledai*, and to their successors for ever, one thrave of corn out of every carucate of land, or every plough going, in the Bishoprick of York. And also a piece of waste ground, where they founded themselves an Hospital, and dedicated it to St. Peter, as appears by their common seal, *Sigillum hospitalis sancti Petri Eboraci*. William the Conqueror confirmed to them the said thraves. His successor, William Rufus, translated the site of this Hospital to the place now called St. Leonard's Hospital, and also built a small Church therein, dedicating it to St. Peter.—Henry I. granted to them an enlargement of the close as far as the river Ouse, and confirmed their former grants.

CLOISTER to St. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

PLATE XVII.

King Stephen rebuilt the Hospital of St. Peter in a more magnificent manner, and dedicated it to the honor of St. Leonard, which has ever since been called St. Leonard's Hospital. The Cloister appears to have been originally square, as the arches spring from corbels or brackets on three sides, and on the fourth the pillars are half walled in, which should seem there had been four ailes, though at present there are only three. The length of the Cloister is forty-eight feet, and the width thirty feet and six inches. The pillars are octagon; in height five feet and ten inches, and in diameter two feet and three inches. In a niche at the end is a large mutilated figure called St. Leonard; which appears to have been some external decoration, as its present decayed state seems to have been the effect of the weather. Adjoining are also two other vaults, which are all now used for wine vaults. From these Cloisters being situated in the Mint-Yard and the difference in the style of architecture, I have been induced to give the name of St. Peter's to the one, and of St. Leonard's to the other; although they have been generally known by the name of St. Leonard's Hospital.

CHAPEL to the ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

PLATE XVIII.

This Chapel is situated on the North side of the Cathedral, and is generally known by the name of St. Sepulchre's Chapel.—Stubbs in his *Acta Pontificum Eboraci*, says, “ Archbishop Roger built the Chapel of “ St. Sepulchre, ad januam ipsius Palatii ex parte boreali, of the same “ Church of St. Peter, and dedicated it in honour of Mary the Mother

“ of God, and holy Angels.”—It is evident that there has been a building adjoining to the gate of the Palace, at the West end of the Cathedral; and in the North aisle of the nave there is a door intended to lead into that building, adjoining to which is the Tomb of Archbishop Roger; and this part of the Church must have been built long after the building of St. Sepulchre’s Chapel and the removal of Archbishop Roger’s bones to this Tomb; which is manifest, as the coffin is much too narrow to contain the body of any deceased person. It seems most probable that the Tomb was placed near to the door intended to lead into St. Sepulchre’s Chapel.

INSIDE of the CHAPEL to the ARCHBISHOP’S PALACE.

PLATE XIX.

The Chapel, which is at some distance from the Church, is in the inside fifty-five feet in length, twenty-two feet in width, and to the cornice twenty-two feet in height; from whence the roof is formed by a semi-circle: the floor is supported by strong stone pillars, and the rooms under the Chapel have two large fire-places. The Palace appears to have been very magnificent and extensive, by the walls and foundations; but the Chapel is the principal part that remains.

CRYPT to the CATHEDRAL.

PLATE XX.

The Rev. J. Bentham, in his *Essay on Architecture*, says, “ At York “ under the Choir remains much of the old work, built by Archbishop “ Roger, in Henry II. reign; the arches are but just pointed and rise on “ short round pillars.” The Rev. James Dallaway, in his observations on

English Architecture, proceeds, " Nothing remains at York of Archbishop Roger's work." Yet, on a minute attention to the building, the Crypt will appear to have been executed at the time the Choir was built, and for the purpose both of elevating the Altar, making it more dry, and also that the voice might be much more audible. That some of the materials of the old Choir built by Archbishop Roger may have been used in building the Crypt, is very probable; as some of the bases to the pillars are inverted capitals. Mr. Torre in MS. says, " There were many Altars and Chantries in it, and particularly one called " St. Mary in Cryptis, where her Mass was daily celebrated with note " and organ." There is also in this Crypt a deep Well, and near to it a Lavatory.

OUSEBRIDGE and St. WILLIAM's CHAPEL.

PLATE XXI.

Camden remarks, " that Ousebridge is a noble one indeed, and consists of five arches;" but he is much mistaken in his dimensions of the great arch; and as various accounts have been also given by different authors, I was therefore induced to take a correct admeasurement of this arch. Taking it from the spring of the arch, it measures eighty-one feet in width, and to the key-stone twenty-six feet and three inches in height: the soffit is sixteen feet and nine inches in breadth. Having divided the diameter into sixteen parts, and the perpendicular height of the arch at each division being taken, I find that a segment of a circle will pass through each point, except nearly half-way between the spring and the crown of the arch; a pressure having forced the arch a little out of its curve.

OUSEBRIDGE and St. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.

PLATE XXII.

This view is taken near to the Bridge, so as to present the East end of the Chapel. St. William, Archbishop of York, as Stubbs informs us, “on his first coming to York to take possession of his Church, A. D. 1154, was met by so great a number of the clergy and people, that Ousebridge then built of wood and not sufficient to bear so great a weight, from the concourse of people broke down, and great numbers were plunged into the river; but by the intercession of St. William not one person suffered by the accident.” Stow in his Annals, says, “Matilda, Queen of Henry I. ordered two stone bridges to be erected over the river near Stratford, A. D. 1118, a rare piece of work; for, before that time, the like had not been seen in England.” Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, A. D. 1235, granted a brief for the rebuilding of Ousebridge, by charitable contributions. Leland in his Collectanea, gives an account of a fray which happened on Ousebridge, between the Citizens and John Comyn a Scotch Nobleman, A. D. 1268, in which several of John Comyn's servants were slain. The Citizens were obliged to pay to the said Lord three hundred pounds, and to build a Chapel on the place where the slaughter was made, and to find two Priests to celebrate for the souls of the slain for ever. In the year 1564, after a severe frost and great snow, by a sudden thaw the water rose to a great height, and the prodigious weight of ice and the force of the flood broke down two arches of the Bridge, with twelve houses. The Bridge continued for some time unrepaired, until a proper sum could be levied, and then it was rebuilt as it now stands.

ENTRANCE to St. WILLIAM's CHAPEL.

PLATE XXIII.

This entrance into the Chapel, with the arches and corbel or bracket, taken from the inside and represented in the Frontispiece to this Work, are certainly of an earlier date than the West end of the Chapel; and it is probable a Chapel was built upon the Bridge, prior to the dispute between John Comyn and the Citizens, and that the East end might have been an enlargement of the old Chapel in the reign of Henry III. when the dispute happened, the style of Architecture being of that period. The Chapel continued until the Reformation; after which it was made the Exchange, where the Merchants usually met every morning to transact business; but on the decay of trade it was dissolved, and is now the Council Chamber of the City, near to which the Records are kept.

PORCH of St. MARGARET's CHURCH.

PLATE XXIV.

The Church of St. Margaret in Walmgate has nothing that bears the appearance of antiquity so much as its Porch. Mr. Drake says "it was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas without Walmgate Bar, which was quite ruined in the siege of York, A. D. 1644." The Arch is semi-circular, and, in the outer circle, are the signs of the Zodiac very distinct, with other ornamental devices. In the inner circles are various ornaments, which have every appearance of Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Mr. Ledwick, in his observations on ancient Churches, gives several examples of Egyptian Hieroglyphics being introduced into the ornaments of Christian Churches in the early ages, which were probably copied from the Romans, who had introduced the Egyptian

mysteries of Isis into the Empire.—This account may incline us to consider this Porch of much greater antiquity than it is generally supposed to be. Dr. Littleton, in his Letter on Saxon Architecture, speaking of the Porch at Yeofley Church, says, “It is known to have been built
“by a Bishop of Lincoln, near the end of the twelfth century, and
“in the design so similar to the Porch of St. Margaret’s Church in
“Walmgate, each having the twelve signs of the Zodiac mixed with
“other emblems of a more fantastic kind, that they may be supposed to
“have been executed by the same Artist.”

ORNAMENTS

In the PORCH of St. MARGARET’S CHURCH.

PLATE XXV.

Two Capitals and Mouldings upon a larger scale. The opening of the door is four feet and five inches in width; to the top of the capitals five feet and nine inches, and from thence to the crown of the arch one foot and eleven inches in height.

ENTRANCE to St. DIONIS’ CHURCH.

PLATE XXVI.

The Church of St. Dionis in Walmgate is a very ancient building, and has been much larger than it is at present: the Steeple has been lately taken down. Many parts of this Church convey the idea of its great antiquity, especially this entrance. The opening of the door is four feet in width; to the top of the capitals seven feet and three inches in height, and from thence to the crown of the arch one foot and eleven inches.

St. MARY's ABBEY.

PLATE XXVII.

This view represents the inside of the North Aile to the Nave of the Church. It is in length one hundred and fifty-two feet, and in width eighteen feet. The height to the top of the capitals is twenty-two feet and three inches, and from thence to the crown of the vault ribs eleven feet and nine inches. From these dimensions some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the whole, when it has been entire. Mr. Place, who lived in the Manor, took much pains to trace and measure the foundations of the Abbey Church, and has given the whole length three hundred and seventy-one feet, and the breadth sixty feet. Mr. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, has given a plan of this Church.

VAULTS to St. MARY's ABBEY.

PLATE XXVIII.

At a short distance on the South side of the Church and nearly opposite to the Choir, is a long range of building, probably the Dormitory, under which are the vaults. In length they are one hundred and twenty-nine feet, in width twenty-three feet, and in height eleven feet; divided by a wall of three feet and six inches in thickness, with a Gothic door-way in the centre. The principal entrance was at the South end. There are two doors and seven windows on the one side, but on the other side there do not appear any. Each vault has also a well of considerable depth, containing excellent water.

VAULTS to St. MARY's ABBEY.

PLATE XXIX.

This view, which is taken from the opposite end of the Vaults to that represented in Plate XXVIII. shews the inside of the whole. The purpose for which they have been originally built, is a subject of conjecture.

ENTRANCE to St. MARY's ABBEY.

PLATE XXX.

The principal entrance to St. Mary's Abbey is in Marygate: over the arch was a large room for the Court of the Liberties of St. Mary: adjoining to it is the Prison for Debtors and Felons. There is reason to believe that a Monastery was built in or near to the site of this Abbey, in the time of the Saxons and Danes, and was dedicated to St. Olave, a Danish King and Martyr. The Church still retains the name of St. Olave. The Monks of Whitby being much distressed by William de Percy went to Lestingham, then uninhabited, although formerly it had been famous for a society of Monks and religious men. About the year 1088, Earl Alan gave them a Church near York, dedicated to St. Olave, with four acres of land adjoining to it to build upon, and persuaded them to settle there.—William Rufus, visiting them A. D. 1089, with his own hand began the foundation of a new Church to the Monastery, and gave them several lands towards their maintenance: he also changed the dedication of the Church from St. Olave to St. Mary. In a general conflagration which burnt down great part of the City, this fabric was destroyed in the time of King Stephen. In the year 1270 it was begun

to be rebuilt under the direction of Simon de Warwick, then Abbot; who lived to see it finished in twenty-two years, and which is the fabric whose noble remains we see at this day. In consequence of the frequent disputes between the Mayor and Citizens on the one part, and of the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary on the other, in which many lives were lost and much damage done at various times, Simon the Abbot, A. D. 1266, obtained leave of the King to fortify the Abbey with a wall and ditch. The wall extends from Bootham Bar to the River Ouse; and the circumference of the ground within is one thousand two hundred and eighty yards. The gates of entrance are, one near to Bootham Bar, the other in Marygate, as represented in the Plate. By the remains of the Walls and Towers, the Abbey appears to have been strongly fortified.— At the dissolution of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII. this Abbey with all its revenues fell to the Crown. And here it was this Prince ordered a Palace to be built, which was to be the residence of the Lord President of the North for the time being, and was called the King's Manor. It continued in that state until the time of James I. who, at his first coming to York, gave orders to have it repaired and converted into a Royal Palace, intending to make use of it as such at his going to and returning from Scotland.

ENTRANCE to the MANOR.

PLATE XXXI.

There are several entrances to the Manor, in which the lower parts bear the initials of James I. and above are the Royal Arms of Charles I. which may serve as a specimen of the Architecture of that period.

ENTRANCE in the COURT of the MANOR.

PLATE XXXII.

It appears that the Manor continued to be the residence of the Lord President of the North to the last; for, over an entrance in the inner court, the Arms and different quarterings of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford are placed, which was made one of the articles of accusation against him by his enemies; that he had the arrogance to put up his own Arms in one of the King's Palaces.

INSIDE of the GUILD-HALL.

PLATE XXXIII.

The inside of this Hall is ninety-six feet in length, forty-three feet in width, and to the centre of the roof twenty-nine feet and six inches. The walls to the side ailes are twenty-six feet and six inches in height; so that the highest part of the roof within is only three feet higher than the side ailes. The roof is supported by ten oak pillars placed on stone bases: the pillars are octagon and in height twenty-one feet and nine inches, in circumference five feet and nine inches; and from the capitals spring the arches to the roof, in which are several Shields of Arms supported by Angels, with the Royal Arms as used by King Henry V. In the knots are several grotesque figures and some heads; which, from the costume, appear intended for Portraits. This Guild was founded by Robert Dalby and other Citizens, A. D. 1396, in the time of King Richard II. as appears by his Letters Patent dated at York, Martii 12, Anno Regni XIX. Another Brotherhood, called the Guild of St. George, was added to the former by Letters Patent from King Henry VI. dated at Westminster,

Anno Regni XXV. directed to William Craven and other Citizens of York. An ancient writing amongst the City Records informs us that the present Guild-Hall was built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, A. D. 1446. King Edward VI. by Letters Patent dated August 4, Anno Regni III. granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York both these dissolved Fellowships of St. George and St. Christopher, with all and singular messuages, tenements, houses, &c. except the bells and lead coverings in the said premises and the Advowson of Churches and Jury Patrons belonging to them.

The CONCLUSION.

This represents Fishergate Bar, as it was walled up after the Fire in the reign of King Henry VII. in which state it has continued to this present time.

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